THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Approaching Legislative Session.

TACTICS OF THE FACTIONS.

A Herald Correspondent Interviews President Grevy and Jules Simon.

GAMBETTA CHECKMATED.

PARIS. Nov. 12, 1879. Those who have some little experience of life will ecognize the fact that it is not the people whom one desires to approach that are the most easily ac cessible. I have just had occasion to convince myself of it, if, indeed, I ever had any doubt on the subject. Feeling desirous of ascertaining the opinions of some of the leaders of the Republican party, ministers as well as legislators, regarding the political mituation, I set myself earnestly to the task.

Although men in these positions, elected as they are
by the popular vote, should have nothing to conceal as regards their intentions or their programme, the only result that I have been able to arrive at is the conviction that they are all laboring more or less under the influence of apprehension. I use the word "apprehension" advisedly, for that of "reserve" will not express my meaning. Reserve conveys the idea of something different from mutism, and it was with mutism the most absolute that I had to contend; not official mutism merely, be it understood, for the only political personage of any note with whom I succeeded in speaking somewhat freely has no offi-cial position, and even he confessed himself as approving, or rather not disapproving, the declarations previously made by him and which had been reported to me. But lot me take these things in

The first personage to whom I thought of address-ing myself was the President of the Republic—M. Grevy. A friend who has his entrées at the Elysé and whom, on account of his position, it would not be prudent to name, took me to the Palace. We neither of us had any idea of the audacity of the proceeding to which we had committed ourselves; t seemed so natural. My introducer undertook t take me with him on one of his visits to the President, who is easy of approach, and to let me converse with him. All this, as I have said, appeared quite natural to us, taking into account the sim-Chamber continues to observe in his new sphere.

While we were waiting in the crimson salon, which

is hurg with large paintings, the President entered, and on his passage through the apartment stopped to talk to my friend, who introduced me by name, omitting, however, my quality as journalist. A hurried conversation ensued, such as usually takes place between people whose moments are precious. There must have been a council of Ministers convoked for that day, from something which fell from M. Grévy. I seized upon the fact to observe:-"It appears, Monsieur le President, that your min-

isters are not very united?"
"You are mistaken," replied M, Grévy. "I know that reports to the contrary are in circulation, but there is no foundation for them."
"As there is said to be no fire without smoke, Your

Excellency," I said, "perhaps it is with the Executive that the Ministry is not in accord?"
"That is another error," replied M. Grévy. "The

fectly agreed as to their policy." 'And yet there are points in which they may well

differ, Your Excellency. For instance, there is th "I believe that it will be voted," replied M. Grovy.

"And the plenary amnesty (l'amnestic plenière)?"
"The Chambers seem to have exhausted the ques.

tion," was the reply.
"The fabricators of Ministerial crises may find in It elements of strife?" I observed.

The conversation was here interrupted by a secretary who was in search of the President.

satisfy me. I allowed a few days to clapse, during which I made efforts to arrive at the other promihad seen M. Jules Simon, of whom I shall speak presently, I asked to be received again by the Presipresently, I asked to be received again by the President of the Republic. I should repeat that on my first meeting with him he could scarcely have retained my name, still less could he have supposed that I was a newspaper correspondent, as the fact was not mentioned to him. My application on this second occasion was strongly supported, and I re-ceived a letter asking me the nature of my business quested by my journal to make a pen and lak sketch of him, to describe the members of his Cabinet, and to relate everything connected with them that might be interesting to American readers. obligingly lent themselves to similar indiscretions. I was sent for next day and then I was informed that with foreign correspondents. I was, therefore compelled to remain satisfied with the few words caned on the passage of the President and related bove. They embrace merely the important declara-

the passage of Article 7 by the Senate.

The chief of the State not wishing to be more exquests for interviews through particular friends of MM. Waddington and Freycinet. I was refused, MM. Waddington and Freycinet. I was recused, but refused timidly, and that only after several postponements. Whether these refusals come from the Ministers themselves or from their entourage I am unable to say, but they were in each instance accompanied with the usual polite formula "That they were made in accompanied with the usual polite formula "That they were made in accompanied". cordance with a general rule, which had no refer-ence to the New York Herald, which was held in high esteem, nor to its correspondent, who was personally agreeable to the Minister," &c., &c. In short they did not want to see me, and not being able to complete my task of interviewing these two Ministers, I fell that the others were but of little

importance and made no effort to see them.

M. GAMBETTA. chief of the majority without being head of the Cabinet, is more master of France than the Executive himself, and more Minister in his single person than all the Ministers combined. The realization of other considerations, from the fact that the ent of the Chamber of Deputies, after his return from a long absence from Paris, was being over-whelmed with both visits and work. "Do not ask five dautes of me for the next fortnight," he said to the directress of the Revie Newcile, the day previous to that on which I requested her to obtain for me per-mission to visit him. His announcing in this fashion that he would not go to the soirées of Mme. faction that he would not go to the soirces of Mme. Educand Adam was equivalent to saying that he would not leave his apartments at the Palais Bourbon for the period specified. It was, therefore, to his residence that it would be necessary for me to go if I wanted to speak with him. In order to obtain access to him I concluded that I would address myself to the good offices of my confrience of the Republique Française. I was received there by M. Banc, who obligingly placed himself at my disposal Bane, who obligingly placed himself at my disposal, although he did not hesitate to tell me that he did gave him a résumé of the questions which I proposed to put to the President of the Chamber.

After an interval of a few days I received from M.

Ranc the following letter:—
"As I foresaw and told you, the reply is negative. M. Gambetta, whom I saw this morning, said to me that he had been frequently solicited to accept inalways refused and would continue to do so. It was seriously adopted and from which no

begged of me to convey to you his regrets at not being able to comply with your request. I am not being able to comply with your request. I am per-sonally sorry that I cannot render you any further service in this matter. Believe me, &c., &c.,

M. JULES SIMON. I found myself disappointed in this quarter, confessedly the most interesting of all, and reasoned to myself that the most important of the adversaries of M. Gambetta would be the most likely to penetrate the policy and the aims of the President of the Chamber. With this conviction I naturally turned my efforts in the direction or M. Jules Simon, the most formidable of the persons who had endeavered to checkmate him and at the same time the most to checkmate him and at the same time the most dangerous of his enemies, as much from the powerful influence which he exercises over certain political groups as from his high personal value. I therefore endeavored to obtain an interview with M. Simon, and addressing myself to one of his intimate friends I forwarded my request through him, accompanying it with a list of the questions which I desired to put to the former Minister of M. Thiers. They were as follows:—

They were as follows:—

1. Does M. Jules Simon think that a Ministerial crisis is impending?

2. On what question is the Ministry likely to fall?
3. What will be the political elements of the next
Ministry? of what individualities will it be composed?

4. What will be the fate of Article 7?

5. What will be that of the amnistic plenière?
6. Will the scrutin de liste be voted, and if it be

will there be a dissolution? 7. What will be the preponderant group in the new Chamber?
My intermediary, who professed to know the opin

ions of M. Jules Simon on all points, offered to satlafy my curiosity at once and I accepted the proposal awaiting the interview. He thereupon made to me the following statement, which he declared to be an almost textual reproduction of an expose of the situation made privately to his friends by M. Jules

AN AUTHENTIC EXPOSE. "There is no actual peril menacing the Ministry at present. It will fall neither on the question of

article 7 nor on that of the amnistic picuare. The Cabinet has acted wisely in taking a firm stand upon the last of these issues which will be raised by M. Louis Blane, and which will not secure in the Chamber more than one hundred and fifty Republican votes, with the addition of those of a few Bonapartists, such as M. Paul de Cassagnac. As regards the enate there are only fourteen members of that body in favor of it, and these would probably abstain from voting if, as is improbable, the discussion of the question should get as far as the Luxembourg. Therefore there is nothing to be appre-hended for the Ministry on that issue. As regards article 7, the only member of the Cabinet likely to prove obstrate upon the question, in which he notoriously embarked in obedience to orders from M. Gambetta. The Ministry, as a body; has no need, and in fact has no desire, to ally its fate with that of the Grand Master of the University, whom, how ever, it would be a pity to see sacrificed, for he has all the qualicessary to a good Minister of Public Instruction. And were the Cabinet to think it its duty to stake its existence on this Article 7, I would ascend the tribune (it is M. Jules Simon who still speaks) to oppose it and to declare that it would be better to prolong the life of this government, which is known to us, than to open a deer to the mariennettes of M. Gambetta, who would select men ready to surpass the electioneering feats of MM. do Broglie and Fortou in the next appeal to the constituences—such as MM. de Freycinet, Paul Bert and Chalamel Lacour. The Ministry will no more fail on one of these two questions than on the other. The present hesitations of the organ of M. Gambetta, the Repub lique Française, are a guarantee to it of the prolonga-tion of its existence. And as to the fate of Article 7 itself, it will be rejected in the Senate by the 122 votes of the Right, with the addition of from twenty-eight to thirty other votes, which will give a majority of from seven to eight votes. In the future, what M. Gambetta is desirous of obtaining is the substitution of the scrutin de liste for the present electoral law. He will get elected by its aid in as to his own calculation, in twenty according to mine. Then he will visit M. Jules Grévy and say to him, You now see that the veritable elu of France is me, chosen yesterday by universal suffrage, while you were elected by a chamber that is no longer in existonce. You must, therefore, get out of the way and yield me your place.' To arrive at this consummadevoutly wished for by M. Gambetta, the law on the scrutin de liste must be passed, and there is every reason to suppose that it is on the Electoral law that the Ministry will fall. M. Gambetta feels, too fast, for, after having convinced M. Bardoux, who had constituted himself the promoter of the scrutin de liste, he is now holding him back. The Electoral law once revised there would naturally be a dissolution of the Chamber, Many of the com advanced than that of the present Chamber, will belong to the conservative-liberal republican element, and will be opposed to M. Gambetta."

M. JULES SIMON JUDGED.

Thus spoke my informant, whom I again questioned as to the attitude of M. Jules Simon, who, in his quality as the vanquished of the 16th of May, was expected to be more militant than he has been since the fall of Marshal MacMahon.
"Since M. Jules Simon dispossessed M. Gambetta

of the dictatorship in 1871," was the reply, "he is tothe latter like Banquo's ghost. It is unquestionably the fear of this opposition growing too formidable and rising against him which makes us witnesses of the strange political spectacle of the chief of a majority who dare not be Prime Minister. M. Gambetta wants to arrive at a bound at the Presidency of the Republic, without passing through a struggle as President of the Council. That is why he has taken refuge in the Palais Bourbon; and as to M. Jules Simon, who is as well aware as any one that a himistry which does not include M. Gambetta will be merely an abnormal Cabinet, there is no more reason thy he should run amuck against it than against windmill. It is not because he has not had the opportunity that M. Jules Simon is not a Minister to-day-The votes had scarcely been counted electing the successor of Marshal MacMahon when M. Grevy offered him the Presidency of the Council. M. Simon at once rejused it on the ground that any Ministry that had not been chosen by M. Gambetta would not last for twenty-four hours."

A VISIT TO THE ACADEMICIAN.

I wrote down carefully all the leading points in the statement of my informant, who had thus volun-tarily constituted himself the mouthpiece of M. Jules Simon—that is to say, all that I have just narrated for the benefit of your readers—and the fol-lowing day, having received a note from the latter gentleman authorizing me to call upon him at eleven in the morning, I was punctual to the rendezvous.

The eminent scademician received me in his study, the carpet of which was strewn with books, and where the visitor only arrives after passing through a library which I calculated must contain at least fifteen thousand volumes. He were a sort of jacket and a velvet cap. We seated ourselves before the fire, and, after thanking him for his cordial recep-tion, I told him that I was requested by the New YORK HERALD to obtain some information from him on the points which I have enumerated above. "Is it with a view to publish our conversation in

that journal?" he at once inquired.
"Yes, I shall write it on quitting you," I an-

"Then," replied the academician, "I cannot answer your questions, because no matter how carefully the conversation may be transcribed errors are sure to creep into it. Pesides, were it necessary for to such contrivances. I should speak on my own account."

will submit to you my manuscript."
"It is just as if you asked me for my signature,"

replied M. Simon. "I do not say that under other conditions I might not give it to you, but when the circumstances are as delicate as those through which we are passing, it is better that every one should be prudent of speech, or at least, furnish as few ele ients as possible of gossip to the press. Take, for instance, the talonnéments of the République Française, and you will own with me that those who inspire

reserve. Certainly I can reply to all your questions and satisfy your personal curiosity, but it will only be on the condition that you promise not to print

"That is the only thing that I cannot promis you," I replied, "and since you cannot give free ex-pression to your sentiments, if you will permit me, I will speak for you by telling you what M. Jules Simon would have replied to me if he did not be-lieve himself obliged to keep his mouth closed." Then without awaiting the reply of my somewhat

astonished host I proceeded to read to him all his friend had told me, taking care, however, not to name him. M. Simon listened attentively, and when I had concluded I added:—

"That is what M. Jules Simon would probably

have replied to me—at least so I am assured."

The illustrious academician smiled and contented

"There are in your notes certain quasi-intimate details which prove that you know where to find good sources of information."
"Then I may give these declarations without ex-

posing myself to the risk of being accused of propagating fictitious statements?"
"It is not I that will contradict you," replied the

And he accompanied me to the door of his apart-ment. Pointing to the disorder of his interior he felt it necessary to excuse it by saying, "Everything is in confusion here. We had an acconchement the

I quitted him with the reflection that he was more fortunate than the correspondent of the New York likeald, who had been unsuccessfully trying to ac-complish the political accouchment of so many peo ple, whose high position, held as it is by the tional will, should at least have given them the courage of their opinfons.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

London Truth would not be surprised were Lord Reaconsfield to retire altogether from public affairs if he sees that his chances of a majority at the next general election are desperate.

London Truth hears that for the present Baron tadowitz will take charge of the Berlin Foreign office, in conjunction with Lothar Bucher. Both ness statemen are great favorites of Prince Bis-parck and entirely in his confidence.

Cardinal Manning has left London for Rome, and will be followed by nearly all the Catholic bishops in England. It is understood that considerable changes in the discipline of the Church in that coun-try will be announced before the end of the year. The statement in a weekly paper that George Eliot had another book in progress last year is said to be entirely incorrect; but it is true that the health of the distinguished authoress is in a very unsatisfac-tory state, and it is unlikely that she will attempt another work

another work.

Sarah Bernhardt says:—"One thing would prevent
me from going to America—namely, if I felt that the
newspapers would treat me too severely. Some London papers have treated me very badly. I once complained to the Prince of Walcs of the matter, and he
replied:—"My dear friend, you are not so badly
spoken of as my mother is."

replied:—Aly dear friend, you are not so badly spoken of as my mother is."

Commander Cameron is busy with the second volume of his book, "Our Highway," which he expects to complete this month. As the name indicates, the work has reference to the explorer's recent trip down the Tigui Valley with a view to determine its fessibility as the line of the much talked of reliway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Guif.

According to the Courrier of the Gironde, the Chandernagor, which was despatched by the Marquis de Rays some six weeks since, flying the American flag, to found an establishment in the islands of New Ireland and New Britain, is about to be fellowed to the name destination by the steamer Génit. This latter vessel will sail from Barcelona under the Spanish ensign and is to carry two missionaries for the free colony of Port Breton in Oceania.

A Moscow correspondent writes to the Golos that the preparations for the Grand Exhibition which is to be held in that city are far advanced. The industrial and artistic products of the Empire and of Finland will be placed in separate paviltons, while horticultural and farm produce is to be located in the central square and the other portions of the Exhibition gardens. Manufactures of sall kinds will be displayed in the main body of the building.

London Truth, O tober 13:—"Lord Grantley married last week Miss K. MacVickers. a young Ameri-

hibition gardens. Manufactures of all kinds will be displayed-in the main body of the building.

London Fruth, O tober 13:—"Lord Grantley married last week Miss K. MacVickors, a young American lady, who has acquired fame from her beauty. It is curious how many american girls marry Englishmen. This is because they know how to make themselves pleasant. English girls are, as a rule, either too gushing and talkative or have nothing to say for themselves. American girls unfite the tact and savoir viere of Frenchwomen with the solid qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race. They know how to set off their natural a wantages with aress and they are almost always philosophically good tempered."

Mr. Laboucherg, says, apropos of the death of Lady Truro and the discussion which has arisen whether a husband has a right to bury a wife in his garden:—"Had I daughters and were I to lose them, I confess that it would please me to plant them about in my garden, each under a rustic mausoleum. In the first place, their monuments would diversify the aspect of the garden; in the second place, they would remine me of my daughters; in the third place, the monotony of rural life would be broken, for I should say, "To-day we will breakfast at Amelia's bower," or "we will lunch at Jane's monument," or "we will take to with the lamented Maria."

London Truth observes that in no country except in England would a man like Mr. George Augustus manner, he dwelt on the horrors of the Cabul massacro, each undr a rustle mausoleum. In the first place, ther monuments would diversify the aspect of the garden; in the second place, they would remind me of my daughters; in the third place, the mind me of my daughters; in the third place, the monotony of rural life would be broken, for I should say. To-day we will breakfast at Amelia's bower, or we will unch at Jand's monument, or 'wo will take the expectation of his brilliant rew will lunch at Jand's monument, or 'wo will take the passed to a grave enunciation of the old time meto of ancient Rome, atopted by his own Ministry, "The Emipire and Liberty;" and finally, when his reference to the Athenian law against percrations raised the expectation of his brilliant to the Lord Mayor and said, in effect, that his percration should be the Lord Mayor's very good health, and that he had but lettle

London Truth observes that in no country except in England would a man like Mr. George Augustus Sala be allowed to remain in political obscurity, "Elsowhere he would be forced by electors to accept the position of a legislator. Here alone is a gentleman, who is perhaps the first journalist of the country, without any assured political status. This is, it must be admitted, more due to the anonymity of our ablest press writers than to any fault of the public. For my part I would have every man of note, who writes a leading article sign it with his name; we should not then have literary men of ripe thought and experience mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for newspaper sweaters."

Certain statements attributed to Kossuth have lately been going the round of the German journals, and have caused considerable sensation in Hungary. The Magyar patriot has written to the Eggerieries, an organ of the extreme left, denying the correctness of the views attributed to him. He says he has never believed in the possibility of a durable friendship or alliance between the Hapsburgs and the Hobenzollerns, which is a psychological absurdity. These two families may unite momentarily, as under Napoleon, but historical fatality wills that they should make war on each other on the first opportunity. Kossuth as Minister and Governor of Hungary was in ravor of the Hungarian-German alliance, but the unierstanding to which the name is now given has come too late, and is of no benefit to Hungary. At the end of this letter Kossuth denies in the most formal manner having spoken with contempt of the Hungarian aristocracy.

"Lord Bewonsfield," says Truth, "has a pleasant humor. This his most inveterate political enemy will not deny him. A suggestion which he most formal nanner having spoken with contempt of the Hungarian restocracy.

"Lord Bewonsfield," says Truth, "has a pleasant humor. This his most inveterate political enemy will not deny him. A suggestion which he was a mandatched to this palatial residence. Deprived of these they wou

KILLED BY A STEAM MOTOR.

An investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Elizabeth Rolaton, who was run over and killed by a steam motor on the Broadway Railroad, in Williamsburg, on Sunday night last, wes had last evening before Coroner Nolan and a jury. James B. Missing, conductor of a car on which the woman had been a passenger, swors that he had let Mrs. Rolston off his car with a caution to leth out for the motor that he had notified approaching. The woman, he testified, started to cross the track in front of the motor, charles W. Ferguson, the engineer of the motor, stated positively that he did not see the woman in front of his engine. In his opinion she was not run over by the motor, but by the car attached only. The jury rendered the following verdict:—

Wiffind that Elizabeth Rolston was run over and killed by a train on the Broadway Kailroad, at the corner of Adams street, on the night of November 29, 1878. We deem it the daty of the Common Council, and believe suitable action should at ence he taken, to so regulate the running of motors on said road as will best insure the public safety. We would also recommend for the bester protection of passengers on the Broadway and Roid avenue for the cars. We find, after an examination of the evidence, that the railroad employes were not to blame.

MRS. LANZ LOCKED UP.

MRS. LANZ LOCKED UP.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lanz, ot No. 47 West Broadway, who is charged with inbumanly beating her son Willie, three years old, with an iron spoon handle over the three years old, with an iron spoon handle over the head and face, was arraigned at the Tombs Court yesterday. She said her age was twenty-two, but on account of her dissipated habits she looks to be forty. A certineate was shown which stated that there were hopes of the child's recovery. The woman admitted that she beat the little fellow. "I did it," sho said, "because he deserved it." She claimed that it was done with a wet rag. The doctor, however, says it was with some hard substance. There are no less than fifty contusions on the child's body." The prisoner was cut and badly bruised. How she came to be so could not be ascertained. As she was thought to be insane from the constant use of liquor Justice Otterbourg committed her for medical examination.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Figures and Fancies of the Lord Mayor's Show.

GLAMOUR, GLITTER AND TINSEL.

London's Notabilities Pass the Ushers' Ordeal.

of the French papers says, very eloquent silence. At one moment he was cheerfully

talking of the improvement in the chemical trade;

at the next, with lowered voice and impressive manner, he dwelt on the horrors of the Cabul mas-

doubties intended it to be.

This great annual civic banquet is take it altogether, the most curious and amusing sight which can be seen in this country, and a parallel to it cannot be found anywhere. It is a strange jumble of stateliness and farce, of pageantry and munmery, of wit and folly, and therefore most entertaining and instructive. The guests are bidden at six o'clock and at about that time the carriages begin to roll eastward from the West End. Here and there along the route knots of people gather merely to see the carriages of the swells flash through the murky air of a London November night. At the entrance of king street, which leads up to the Guildhall, and which is shut off from Cheapside by stray barriers, there is a dense crowd, eager and swift to recognize the guests, as in response to the display of the ticket the gates are thrown open to admit them. In splendidly appointed carriages, with portly concumen and hammer cloths in neat unoutrusive broughams, in civic State carriages, in hansom cabs and 'four wheelers' and even on the cheap "Shanks' mare,' into fortunate holders of the red and white cards pour through the street until at last no less than nine hundred people are set down at the entrance of the magnificent hall and library of the Guild's of the city of London. Almost half the street is occupied by a temporary building of wood, well lighted and prettily decorated, which forms a vast ventibule. Thence, passing between double lines of volunteer soldiery, who stand with arms ordered—ready to come to the "present" when any illustrious person passes along—you enter the spienaid, lotty library, which is scarcely second to having your name shouted in stentorian tones three times, if you are willing to walk up a narrow lane between rows of seated ladies and standing gentiemen, twenty deep; if you wish to shake the hand of the light Honorable the Lord Mayor and

represents an institution as old as the blood of the Percies. There was also a Lord Mayor who take up arms sgains here was also a Lord Mayor who could throw the bonds of a remarked who could throw the bonds of a remarked was also a Lord Mayor who could throw the bonds of a remarked was the matter of spice wood. I remarked was the matter of the percies how low to the representative of the Percies bow low to the representative of Mesers. James Truscott & Sons, wholesale and export stationers, "An yes," he said, "it is strange; it is England." But before I have cassed pondering and philosophizing upon this matter something new occurs. Suddenly a loud four-is of trumpets is heard outside, then the clang of the "present arms." Who is it? Before the words "The Lord High Chancellor" can be twice repeated a quaint procession sweeps past. First, horne erect in a pearl covered scabbard comes the sword of state (I omit all mention of the personage who carries it as being quite unnecessary; one sees the sword only, then comes the great seal of England in a crimson velvet bag heavy with gold end sliver embroidery; then the grand and massive figure of Hugh MacCalimont Cairns, Baron Cairns, in his robes of State. There is no tiner head in all the company than this, The train of the Lord Chancellor's robe is held up by a follower in full court dress who holds on gingerly but eigenally to a funny little rag of tlack ribbon attached to the end of the train. There is more of sublinity than of rifleule in this procession, when the least the law by dying outright and the company was the holds of the law marches up the lane. There is more of sublinity flam of rifleule in this procession, which can be even a man condemned to penal servitude for life cheat the law by dying outright of laughter. Slippety slop, shuffle and shamble, the four of five "old women," as some of the speciators unhesitatingly call them, waddle up to the dans. One of My Lorus the Queen's Judges took so little interest in the fly of the same and the beautiful par PICTURES AND PORTRAITS. LONDON, Nov. 13, 1879. Just as regular as clockwork, year after year, do the Lord Mayor's show pass the Herald office in Floet street. There is no English institution more solid and stable, apparently, than that most grotesque and bizarre procession. Age cannot wither nor custom stale it, although (to continue the Snakespearean quotation) verhaps that old, common rollrator Time will one day end it. Anyhow this year it flourished unimpaired—nay, in unwonted vigor for we had no less than twenty knights in (tin) armor, mounted upon as many war (circus) horses, and the noble company of shining warriors met with no mishap, save that the back armor of one of the steeds having become disarranged slipped over the tail and caused the cavalier to behave in most unkrightly fashion and the crowd to jeer most un-sympathetically. In other respects the show was much the same as ever. B:nners, pands, sailor boys, a squadron of cavalry, firemen, watermen, commonplace looking masters of livery companies in seedy carriages, gorgeously embroidered footmen, and finally the great, fantastic, gilded coach, with its six splendid horses with scarlet. Thus in semi-regal, semi-theatrical state does the one year king of the city traverse the streets on the 9th of November. The feature of this year's show was, however, not so much the knights in steel or the foresters in green or the new liveries of the footmen; the great attraction was the ex-Lord Mayor, who has rendered himself so unpopular that, as his carriage passed the crowded streets, a perfect tempest of hissing and yelling followed him. Cries of "Zulu!" and a doll painted to resemble in complexion one or King Cetywayo's scantily clad warriors suggested to him the impropriety of his recent absurd crusade against the corrupters of the morals of the rising generation, it being evidently the opinion of the crowd that the rising generation could take care of its own morals. It must be admitted, however, that the ex-Lord Mayor was equal to the occasion. He had announced his intention of figuring in-the procession, even if he were torn to pieces by the mob, and all throughout his anything but triumphal progress he kept smiling and bowing and waving a pretty handkerchief as though he was the hero of an ovation. In this wily manner did he disarm the malice of the crowd, and went to and from Westminster outwardly rejoicing. In the evening he had his reward for his pluck, for when his name was announced at the reception which preceded the banquet he received a hearty round of cheering. Altogether, as I have said, the ex-Lord Mayor was THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN NEW the festure of this year's show, and it is likely to be long remembered in the annals of the city of Lon don. The really great event, however, of Lord Mayor's Day is not the procession, but the grand banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers the occasion of a political speech from the Premier in response to the toast with which his name is coupled. The cable will long ago have given you the text of Lord Beaconsfield's oration, so there is no need for quotation now. The sphinx was expected to say many and weighty things, but what he did say was as light as the froth of the champagne in his glass. It was, as one

ast one would expect in a duke. He news low to the Lord Mayor and his osteks. Yes, Aigernon George Percy, sixth Juke of orthumberland, bows low to a stationer! And ell he may, for, stationer though he be, the host presents an institution as old as the blood of the state.

from "one of the most prominent priests" in that neighborhood concerning the recent discourse of Archbishop Williams, of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New England, to an assembly of priests in the Cathedral at Boston, concerning the school question. The following are extracts from his

In view of the discussion carried on in relation to the subject, it is time that the truth were told regarding the whole matter. In the first place, this meeting of the priests was one of a series held several times every year to discuss theological subjects, an essay on subjects previously assigned having been read by one of the priests, and afterward discussed by all present. On the occasion of this particular meeting the Archbishop, as every one of us expected, took occasion to give a word of advice and counsel on the school question, which had been so imprudently handled by one of our number. It can hardly be said that he anounced to us snything new. He did, of course, on our number. It can hardly be said that he announced to us snything new. He did, of course, on passing, allude to the principle involved in this question, respecting which we all know and believe that schools in which children are instructed in their religion and receive at the same time secular education equal to that given in the public schools are to be preferred; that reason and revelation both teach us to attach that reason and revelation both teach us to attach civil society demand such moral training; that our children ought not to attend any school in which they were in approximate danger of losing their faith in consequence of attacks made on their religion, but that in his opinion there were no such attacks made on the Catholic faith in the public schools, and, consequently, that the children may attend them when superior schools are not provided for them. All this was said by way of self-detence, as reports that he was opposed to private schools were industriously circulated by some designing and interested party. The only thing said that could in any way be considered as new or surprising to those who heard him was that no priest could denounce people or publicly retuse them the cacraments of the Church for refusing to send their children to parish schools; that he, and he alone, was competent and had authority to pass on such controversies; that parents were not obliged to send their children to such parish schools as gave a secular training and education inferior to that given in the public schools.

"The truth is," continues this correspondent,

"The truth is," continues this correspondent, "that the Archbishop does not wish any priest in his diocese to follow the example of Father Scully," through whose excommunication of Catholic parents for sending their children to the free public schools

through whose excommunication of Catholic parents for sending their children to the free public schools this controversy began.

Were it necessary to hold up any priest's conduct in this matter for an example he would be more likely to select for this purpose some one of the many priests of the diocese who have successfully established parochial schools without alicanting the affections of his own people, without creating litter feelings of emitty simong the different classes of society and without carning, as Father Scully has, the cordial and universal condemnation of every priest in the archdiocese of Boston.

It is a pity that this question has not been reduced to its proper level before this and publicly considered simply, as it really is, a personal fight between Father Scully and some of his parishloners. Instead of seeing and considering the matter in this fight the public—Catholic and non-Catholic alike—have been adroitly led to believe that Father Scully's quarrel with his people—of which this is only one of a series—was on account of an attempt on his part, in the face of universal opposition coming from Protestant and Catholic, priest and people, to establish a private school.

The public should not then be any longer led astray in this matter, nor should Catholic papers and editors publish and write as if our right to establish private schools had been denied or called in question, nor should Protestant ministers assume that Father Scully is the organ of the Pope in this country, or that he has been selected as the vanguard of the great Papal army destined to attack and demolish the public schools. Should the old gentleman of the Vatican ever entertain such nefarious and therefore impossible design, God forbid that he should ever select means so inadequate and common processed to every dictate of common sense and common processed to every dictate of common sense and common processed to every dictate of common sense and common processed to every dictate of common sense and common processed to every

spielaid, lotty horary, which is scarcely second to the great hall itself. Now, if you are desirous of having your name shouted in stentorian tones three times, if you are willing to walk up a narrow lane between rows of seated ladies and standing gentiemen, twenty deep; if you wish to shake the hand of the light Honorable the Lord Mayor and how to the Lady Mayoress; if you wish to find yourself in the immediate company, with very little elbow room, of bearers of historic names and well known faces—if you want to do all this go straight on and keep a still upper tip. But if your innate modesty or the consciousness that, deserving as you are, fame has not yet made your name a household word, prevents your braving the terrors of running the gantlet, turn sharp to the right or left and get lost as you will speedily be in the standing crowd behind the six or eight ushers with silver tipped wands who keep the passage clear. If you execute this simple manceuvre in a bold but firm manner you shall presently see passing you in review, so close that you can touch them, some of the greatest people in the land. Even if you do not know them sy sight you will know before they are in the room who and what they are. Thus:—Amidst the hum and buzz of the conversation there will break forth from the enfrance to the vestibule a quick, sharp sound and a hearse, peremptory command, it is the guard of honor presenting arms; in another moment you hear the words "Lord and Lady the insert the floor with the but ends of the ratyer. Slowly and with a gratified look the pair march past. The two words "gentleinan" and "irresolution" are written in every line of that face and in every movement of the tall apare figure. So, with an incessant repetition of "ford and Lady Chelmsford!" up the red lane until the final reach had not be ready for them marching up in Indian file or in pairs. How the ushers measage to keep the names separate and how the big lunged man at the ond gets the right pig by the ear is a mystery. Meantime the ushers behave common prudence.

A FORGED CERTIFICATE.

A discovery was made during the examination of "Jack" Leonard, accused of shooting Frank Watkins, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, which led to that worthy's reccumitment to prison. On November 11 the wounded man was dragged into a haliway, and on getting away was pursued and shot down by a man he recognized as Leonard. He was taken to this house. On November 21 Counsellor Stiner applied to Justice Bixby, on behalf of the prisoner, tending physician of the New York Hospital, and intrusted it for delivery to a light haired, stoutish young man who had gone to court as a Irlend of Leonard. When this messenger returned he presented accumiting this messenger returned he presented accumitation, had voluntarily offered a reduction of fifteen per cent, and he hoped the conterence committees would agree to it.

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A FRUITLESS CONFERENCE

Pilots and Merchants Fail to Agree on a Scale of Charges.

BOTH PARTIES DETERMINED.

Fifteen Per Cent Reduction Offered and Emphatically Refused.

The sub-committees appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Maritime Association and Shipowners' Association to confer with a subcommittee from the New York pilots relative to a reduction in pilotage charges at this port and to the changing of several pilotage laws met yesterday at the rooms of the Champer of Commerce to learn the decision of the pilots with reference to eighf propositions which had been presented to them at a meeting held on Friday, November 2L Mr. Gustav Schwab occupied the chair, and called on the pilots for their answer. Pilot Harbinson said that, according to promise, he and his associate. Mr. Johnson, had informed the pilots of the proposals made by the merchants and shipowners, and that they had been duly considered. He hoped that what he was about to offer would meet with the approval of the conference committees and of shipping men generally. The pilots, he said, could entertain the proposition to reduce their charges thirty-three per cent, as demanded, but had agreed to a reduction of fifteen per cent. The pilots would not agree to the second proposition, allowing vessels that had paid full pi otage to be charged only half pilotage when they returned to this port in distress. They would not concede the third proposition, which was that half pilotage only should be charged all vessels calling off the port for orders and not loading thereat. Mr. Harbinson claimed that all such vessels were small, that they had to pay light ptiotage charges, and be sufficient inducement to bring them to Sandy Hook for orders. The fourth proposition was that there should be no compulsory pilotage on vessels returning to this port for shelter after discharging a pilot. Mr. Harbinson said that the pilots were willing to leave the matter of pilotage optional in such cases, but if a captain should engage a pilot he would have to pay full pilotage charges. They refused to agree to the fifth proposition, which would cancel bylaw No. 28 and as much of section

would cancel bylaw No. 28 and as much of section 28 as required captains of vessels to take pilots on their outward trip from the same pilot boat that brought them in.

LICENSED FILOT BOATS.

They also rejected the sixth proposition, which permitted no discrimination between licensed and registered vessels. They refused to agree to the seventh proposition, which allowed masters of vessels to do their own piloting by paying half pilotage. The eighth proposition related to compulsory offshore pilotage and they agreed to make the same optional under the following conditions:—

All masters of foreign vessels, and vessels from a for-

All masters of foreign vessels, and vessels from a foreign port, and all vessels sailing under register, bound to
or from the port of New York by the way of Sandy Houk
shall take a licensed pilot, and the pilot first speaking, or
offering his services to any such vessel, shall be taken. In
case of refusal to take the pilot first speaking or offering
his services the master of the vessel and the owner or consignor thereof shall be liable to pay the pilotage, at the
rates now fixed by law, the same as if the pilot ind been
received on board and had piloted the vessel, and such liability shall not be discharged or affected by the taking of
any pilot subsequently speaking or offering his services to
such vessel.

Whenever pilotage services shall be performed by a

bility shall not be discharged or affected by the taking of any plot subsequently apacking or oforing his services to such vessel.

Whenever pilotage services shall be performed by a licensed pilot, on the request of the master of any vessel, it can be a serviced to the southward or eastward of Sandy Hook Lighthouse, so that the inter cannot be seen from the deck of such vessel in the daytime and in fair weather, an addition of one-quarter to the rates of pilotage as fixed and established by law shall be allowed and paid to such pilot as "off shore" pilotage; but such "off shore" pilotage may be waived by the pilot speaking any vessel, and, if waived, he shall be taken on board and be paid at the rate fixed and established by law, and in case of the refusal of the master to take such pilot after such warning, he and the owner and consignees of the vessel shall be liable to pay the pilotage, according to such last mentioned rate, to the pilet so offering his services. If the "off shore" pilotage is not waived by the pilot so speaking any vessel the master, owner or consignees shall not be liable to pay any pilotage, unless the master shall fail to take a licensed pilot, in which case the pilotage, according to the last mentioned rate, in which case the pilotage, according to the last mentioned rate, shall be paid to the pilot first offering his services.

The PILOT COMMISSIONERS OVERHAULED.

Pilot Harbinson having finished his resport on the propositions made by the merchants, Mr. J. Ernest Miller, of the Maritume Association, said that whether the conterence committees agreed upon a compromise or not he hoped there would be no discord or want of harmony between the pilots and the shipping interest. He requested the former that, if any new law were tramed, they would advocate giving more power to the Pilot Commissioners were, as at present organized, more "figureheads," and that they had not the power to decide any cases brought before them. He thought that in cases of dispute between capitains and pilots there

at present organized, more "ingureheads," and that they had not the power to decide any cases brought before them. He thought that in cases of dispute between captains and pitots there should be some one with authority to reader a final judgment. He complained that he had often gone before the Pitot Commissioners with cases, and the latter admitted that they had no legal authority to act in the premises. He hoped that if new Commissioners were appointed the Legislature would give them full power to decide points at variance.

Pilot Harbinson defended the Commissioners, and said that they were men of high repute, appointed by the largest commercial bodies and shipping interests, and that they had power to act, and were accustomed to decide all cases in dispute between captains and pilots. The speaker then stated that the pilots had instructed him to demand from the conference that owners or consignees of vessels brought into port shall give twenty-four hours notice at the pigots office of the intended sailing of such vessel from this port, and for every violation of this provision the owners or consignees shall forfeit to the pilot who brought the vessel into port the amount of pilotage, and the pilot shall have the privilege of suing for and recovering the same.

This gave rise to quite a discussion, the merchants and shipowners claiming that it was impossible to give sheh a long notice, as very often they were not informed of the opparture or their vessels at that distance ahead. Mr. Thomas P. Ball, of the Produce Exchange, abso contended that fifteen per cent reduction in pilotage charges was not enough.

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forty per cent, which, he thought, was a liberal concession and should be looked at in that light.

Mr. James O. Ward, of the Maritime Association, asked Phlot Harbinson what would be a fair remuneration for the pilots, and the latter answered from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum. Mr. Ward then said that he had no disposition to beat the pilots down in their just dues. He was willing to allow them as much salary as the most competent captains of vessels. He claimed that the pilots averaged in 1878 over \$3,800, and said that if the thirty-three per cent reduction was allowed to the shipping interests the pilots would then make over \$2,500 per year. To prove his assertion he stated that the gross receipts for pilotage in 1878, as obtained from Mr. D. A. Nash, secretary to the Board of Filot Cammissioners, were \$557,265, and the expenses for the same time \$126,500, leaving the net receipts \$400,765, which, divided among 120 pilots, would leave each of them \$5,800 per year. Pilots Harbinson and Johnson claimed that there were 133 pilots, and said that they were all doing dity, and asserted that Mr. Ward had not allowed enough in his expense items for manning the boats and victualling the crews. Mr. Ward claimed that he had estimated the victualling clause liberally, and asded that the pilots were often fed on board his ships (the Havana line). Pilot Harbinson indignantly replied that, on the contrary, they often gave provisions to many of the sailing vessels coming to this port.

Mr. Ward said that if the pilots agreed to a reduc-

provisions to many of the sailing vessels coming to this port. Mr. Ward said that if the pilots agreed to a reduc-